

very first dose and soon she was entirely rid of the cough. Since then whenever any of our children cough or complain about a cold I just give them a little dose of Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la and that ends the cough. \* \* \* We have had wonderful results from using Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la. I have used many different cough medicines but never found one like Dr. White's. Our little boy suffers from Bronchial trouble. \* \* \* but a few doses of Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la fixes him up very quickly. \* \* \* Our 4-year-old daughter was down with whooping cough and croup for about 4 weeks and \* \* \* I got a bottle of Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la and after using about a bottle and a half you would be surprised to see how quick she got better—it was just like magic \* \* \* Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la is positively the best medicine for Croup and Coughs and \* \* \* that I ever knew. \* \* \* I was suffering from a very severe Cough \* \* \* Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la \* \* \* gave me the quickest relief that I ever got from any medicine \* \* \* Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la is the best of all Cough Medicines. \* \* \* I caught an awful hard cough \* \* \* It took three bottles to cure me \* \* \* My father also had a bad cough but one bottle of Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la fixed him up all right. \* \* \* I contracted a severe cough \* \* \* Two bottles relieved me entirely \* \* \* Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la helped me to get rid of a \* \* \* cough that had hung on me all winter. \* \* \* I got rid of cough \* \* \* before I had used more than half of the second bottle of Dr. White's Lun-ge Hea-la. \* \* \* I have been troubled with bad coughs which kept me awake at night. \* \* \* I bought a bottle \* \* \* and what a wonderful relief after the first few doses. I had only taken one bottle and my cough was entirely gone," were false and fraudulent in that the articles contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that the article was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On February 19, 1929, the First National Laboratories (Inc.), Lehighton, Pa., having appeared as claimant for the property and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$5,000, conditioned in part that it should not be disposed of until relabeled in manner satisfactory to this department.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16402. Adulteration and misbranding of citrate magnesia. U. S. v. Michael Meisel, Benjamin Mones, and Lewis J. Mones (Philadelphia Magnesia Co.). Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine, \$50. (F. & D. No. 23717. I. S. No. 14743-x.)**

On May 27, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Michael Meisel, Benjamin Mones, and Lewis J. Mones, copartners, trading as Philadelphia Magnesia Co., Philadelphia, Pa., alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about February 29, 1928, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New Jersey, of a quantity of citrate magnesia which was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: (Bottle cap) "Citrate Magnesia U. S. P. IX," (blown in bottle) "Solution Citrate Magnesia."

Analyses of samples of the article by this department showed that they contained magnesium citrate corresponding to not more than 1.45 grams of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters, acidity corresponding to not more than 5.99 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide per 10 cubic centimeters, and total citric acid corresponding to not more than 19.89 cubic centimeters of half normal sulphuric acid per 10 cubic centimeters of solution.

It was alleged in the information that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia official at the time of investigation of the article in that it contained magnesium citrate corresponding to less than 1.5 gram of magnesium oxide per 100 cubic centimeters, acidity corresponding to

less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide per 10 cubic centimeters, and total citric acid corresponding to less than 28 cubic centimeters half normal sulphuric acid per 10 cubic centimeters, whereas said pharmacopoeia provided that solution of magnesium citrate contain in each 100 cubic centimeters magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 gram of magnesium oxide, that it contain acidity corresponding to not less than 9.5 cubic centimeters of half normal sodium hydroxide per 10 cubic centimeters and contain total citric acid corresponding to not less than 28 cubic centimeters of half normal sulphuric acid per 10 cubic centimeters, and the standard of strength, quality, and purity of the article was not declared on the containers thereof.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Solution Citrate Magnesia" and "Citrate Magnesia U. S. P. IX," borne on the labels, were false and misleading in that the said statements represented that the article was solution citrate magnesia and was citrate magnesia which conformed to the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, ninth revision, whereas it was not solution citrate magnesia, and did not conform to the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia, ninth revision.

On June 18, 1929, pleas of nolo contendere to the information were entered by the defendants, and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16403. Misbranding of Nozol. U. S. v. 5½ Dozen Bottles of Nozol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23681. I. S. No. 01724. S. No. 1876.)**

On May 6, 1929, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 5½ dozen bottles of Nozol at Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nozol Co. (Inc.), from Pittsburgh, Pa., on or about March 25, 1929, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing camphor, oil of peppermint, and menthol, colored with a pink dye.

The article was labeled in part: (Bottles) "Keeps the nose clean and healthy;" (folder) "Nozol America's Nose Remedy \* \* \* The Health and Care of the Nose. Medical authorities are stressing the importance of the proper regular care of the nose as a preventive of disease as well as in the treatment where infection has already set in. Most of the troubles of the human race can be traced to germs. And it is through the nasal passages that many of these germs enter. We constantly breathe air that is filled with dust, germ-laden particles—some of these pass off with the nasal secretions. However, not all are passed because many lodge on the moist membranous linings and soon an infection appears. Regular cleaning of the nasal passages is as important as cleaning the teeth—the fact that they cannot be readily seen results in many people neglecting them. Nozol is today recognized by physicians, hospitals and specialists as the foremost preparation for the treatment of general nasal troubles. Furthermore they recommend Nozol to prevent as well as to check disease. \* \* \* Nozol \* \* \* healing \* \* \* the infected parts and helping to stop further spread of the infection \* \* \* permits sufficient time for the therapeutic action. \* \* \* Nozol \* \* \* is an effective agent in combating sinus trouble. \* \* \* Nozol is a liquid \* \* \* reaching all parts of the mucous membrane, whereas salves and ointments seldom reach all the infected parts. Nozol for Nasal Catarrh. Catarrh of the nose is one of the most common of diseases. Chronic inflammation of the membrane caused usually by excessive secretion is usually present in nasal catarrh and daily use of Nozol should be followed. The healing, soothing qualities of Nozol will greatly aid nature in curing this catarrhal condition \* \* \* Nozol for Hay Fever. Sufferers from Hay Fever seldom receive the sympathy to which they are entitled and no certain cure has ever been discovered. Thousands today are getting welcome relief during severe attacks and others start prevention early through the use of Nozol. Pollen, that carries the dreaded hay fever, attacks the delicate tissues of the lining. Nozol, when used in time, spreads over the tissues, preventing the pollen from attacking the lining. \* \* \* Nozol for Sinus Trouble \* \* \* It is estimated that two out of three people in America are troubled with sinus infection of varying degrees.